

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, APRIL 4—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, max.
76; min. 64. Weather, fresh trades, valley showers.

SUGAR.—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.995c; Per
Ton, \$99.90; 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 7 1-2d; Per
Ton, \$103.40.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. C. DAVIS SUCCEEDS ATKINSON AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Governor Carter Wants Sweeping Changes, but New Man Says He Will go Slow--Rose Davison Resigns.

"I hope that the new Superintendent of Public Instruction will make a clean sweep of the office holders in the School Department," said Governor Carter yesterday.

"Certainly you can quote me as saying that. I do most sincerely hope that Mr. Davis will make a clean sweep of the Department. There is need."

And that, without doubt, includes School Agent Rose Davison, Secretary Rodgers and all those who have been standbys in the School Department under Atkinson.

Miss Davison, however, has spared the new Superintendent the trouble, so far as she is concerned. She resigned her position yesterday just before Mr. Davis took possession of his office, placing her resignation in the hands of Mr. Atkinson.

"Mr. Davis himself tells me he has not yet made up his mind what he will do in the matter of changes," continued the Governor.

And, in fact, the new Superintendent was much more conservative in the expression of his intentions with reference to changes in the Department than the Governor was in the expression of his desires. Mr. Davis was appointed yesterday forenoon, his nomination being taken up at once and confirmed by the Senate. At four o'clock his commission was handed to him, and he took the oath of office in the Secretary's office before Chief Clerk Buckland.

Almost immediately afterwards he was closeted with the Governor. At once after that, Governor Carter expressed his wish for a sweeping change in the administration of the School Department. But Mr. Davis was much more conservative than the Governor, in expression.

"I think it is perhaps better to make haste slowly," said the new Superintendent. "Yes, I have taken charge of the School Department. With regard to Miss Davison and Mr. Rodgers, I would prefer not to say anything at this time. The joint legislative committee investigating the school department has not yet submitted its report. I suppose, when that comes in, it will follow the lines of the report of the House committee, and of Commissioner Judd."

"And then?" he was asked.

"Well, I would prefer to say nothing at this time."

"You know, Mr. Davis, that the public is most largely interested in the cases of Miss Davison and Mr. Rodgers, as being the two attaches of the Department most seriously reflected upon in the Judd report?"

"I suppose so."

"And the charge against Miss Davison was not borne out by the evidence?"

The new Superintendent said nothing as to this.

"And, Mr. Davis, you know that it was said in the Judd report that a younger and more energetic man could probably be secured to do the work that Secretary Rodgers was doing—and for the same pay?"

"Yes, that was in the report. But I don't know. Who is it, Prof. Ossler, who says men over sixty should all be chloroformed? That strikes me as being a very cold blooded proposition. I do not believe that a man is useless just because he is old?"

And Dr. Rodgers is welcome to whatever consolation he can get out of that. Dr. Rodgers, by the way, will not resign. The new Superintendent reiterated his disinclination to talk about the department—and went away from the executive office very rapidly after he had had his conference with Governor Carter. May be the Governor said something to him along the same lines as his talk to the Advertiser.

Anyway, there is an expectation that the reorganization of the school department will begin today.

"I am very well satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Davis," said ex-Superintendent Atkinson yesterday. "The fact that a man in the Department has been chosen for the succession in a measure, it seems to me, removes from the Department some of the stigma of mismanagement that has been charged upon it."

The new Superintendent, James C. Davis, has been employed in the public schools of Hawaii for nearly fourteen years. For thirteen years he was a school teacher at Hanalei, in the island of Kauai, and for the past seven months he has held the position of School Inspector, to which he was appointed by the man whose place he now takes, former Superintendent Atkinson.

Mr. Davis was not sure yesterday when he would call the Board of Education together to consider the needs of the Department. "It may be tomorrow, and it may be the day following," he said. "Anyway, I will always be accessible to members of the press, and will see to it that the public is kept advised of movements in the department under my administration."

PINKHAM TELLS HIS STORY OF THE JUNKET

There was enough spice in the meeting of the Pinkham Investigating Committee last night to make things interesting, but there was no blood spilled. The first little passage at arms was over the admission of a bunch of letters from the Leper Settlement that Mr. Pinkham asked to be allowed to read. Senator Achi immediately objected, saying that no evidence should be accepted unless it was sworn to. This view was not shared by the other members of the committee, who expressed the opinion that the committee was not a court of law and that

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JAMES C. DAVIS, THE NEW SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TEDDY USES OUR COFFEE

Hawaiian Product Served on White House Table.

"If your coffee is good enough for the White House table, it is good enough for the army and navy," said President Roosevelt to Secretary Atkinson, who visited Mr. Roosevelt while in Washington, in company with Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico, to urge upon the President the advisability of lending the friendship of the administration to the development of divers insular industries, coffee-growing among them.

The President seemed especially interested in the coffee growing proposition, and naturally both the Secretary and Governor Winthrop attacked along the coffee line. "Porto Rico," said Secretary Atkinson, in the course of the talk which had as one result the removal of the army and navy discrimination against our own coffee, now raises 30,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, and we raise three millions of pounds. Put a duty of two cents a pound on coffee, Mr. President, and we would raise 30,000,000 pounds also, and keep at home a large part of the bounty that goes to Brazil.

"Aha!" said the President, rather acquiescent than otherwise.

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REVIVAL MEETINGS

Churches Will Unite for Religious Work.

Stirred by the spectacle in Wales, the local evangelical bodies are trying to have a revival of their own and have issued the accompanying call. Today has been named as one of humiliation and prayer, and three services will be held as indicated below. This evening, at Central Union, the Glory Song will be sung—the song which is stirring London and all England from the top to the bottom of society. During the last three years it has been printed 17,000,000 times. It was written by Chas. Gabriel and is sung with great power by Mr. Alexander—the singing evangelist. It will be sung tonight for the first time in Honolulu. Mr. Stanley Livingston will conduct the singing, and all singers are urged to be present.

OH, THAT WILL BE GLORY.

When all my labors and trials are o'er,
And I am safe on that beautiful shore,
Just to be near the dear Lord I adore,
Will thro' the ages be glory for me.

CHORUS.

Oh, that will be glory for me.

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FIGHT ON SUNDAY LAW IS NOT ENDED YET

"I don't think that I was so far wrong about the Quinn Sunday bill as the legislature seemed to think that I was," said Governor Carter yesterday. "That is, I think that I know the Hawaiian people, and I have confidence in them. And I do not believe that the constituents of these gentlemen who voted for that measure are prepared to go quite as far as the gentlemen themselves have gone. It is my deliberate judgment, based upon my study of the people during my tour of the islands, that they are a deeply religious people, who will not like to have the impression go abroad that they are not regardful of the Sabbath. And I do not think that the agitation over the Sunday law is ended yet."

The Governor yesterday received a largely signed petition from voters of Maui asking him to veto the Quinn bill. It came too late for consideration in connection with the bill, which as everybody knows has been vetoed and passed over the veto, but it was a straw that perhaps set the Governor to thinking over the Sunday matter. Another straw was the assertion made by a Senator who voted for the Quinn bill that he had under consideration a plan to bring in a new Sunday law to modify the Quinn bill, which has only been in force over one Sunday.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES

Municipal Elections are Generally Running Adverse to the Republicans.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The Democrats have elected their candidate for mayor.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Judge Dunne (Dem.), has been elected mayor by 25,000 majority. Democrats throughout the country have been generally successful in their municipal elections.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

DENVER, April 5.—During his hunting trip President Roosevelt will be connected with his secretary at Glenwood Springs by wireless telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Roosevelt has left Texas.

POPE RECEIVES ROYALTIES.

ROME, April 5.—Yesterday the Pope gave audience to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

MINISTER CONGER LEAVES.

PEKING, April 5.—Minister Conger has left for the United States.

DISORDERS IN WARSAW.

WARSAW, April 5.—The police have made 63 arrests and seized quantities of pamphlets and arms.

DIPLOMATIC SECRETS ABOUT THE PRESENT WAR

PARIS, March 28.—The Associated Press is in a position to complete the diplomatic history of the Russo-Japanese relations, resulting in the war, by giving to the world the exact text of Russia's final reply to Japan dated February 3rd, 1904, which has never before been made public. Baron Rosen, former Russian minister to Japan, did not have an opportunity of presenting the note to Baron Komura, Japanese foreign minister, as it was not delivered to him until February 7th, the day after he had been informed of the rupture. Russia has always claimed that the Japanese government having decided to break off negotiations, and begin hostilities, deliberately held up the message at Tokio until M. Kurino, former Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, could deliver the instructions, sent him February 5th to sever diplomatic relations. Japan, on the contrary, contended that the contents of the reply having been substantially communicated by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to M. Kurino, and being unacceptable on the main issue, it was useless for Japan to wait any longer. The text of the proposition follows:

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea.
2. An engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial or industrial undertakings of Japan in Korea, nor oppose her measures for safeguarding such interests.
3. Recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea, and her right to offer advice and assistance tending to the improvement of the administration of Korea.
4. A mutual obligation not to use any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, nor undertake on the coasts of Korea any army works which menace free navigation of the Korean straits.
5. Recognition by Russia of Japan's right to send troops to Korea in accordance with the preceding articles for the suppression of insurrections and disorder calculated to create international complications.
6. An engagement by Russia to respect the rights and privileges acquired by Japan as well as other powers in Manchuria through treaties with China, Japan to recognize Manchuria and the littoral.

With the exception of a rearrangement and some slight verbal changes, the first five articles are identical with those of Russia's original reply of October 3rd, 1903. Russia made three concessions in the final note, as follows:

1. The withdrawal of the provision of the Russian note of January 6, 1904, declining to recognize the settlement rights in Manchuria acquired under treaties with China, a point on which Japan laid great stress. These rights Russia claimed were acquired

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